

Today's Metal Prices

NEW YORK QUOTATIONS.

New York, Dec. 21.—Quotations—Silver, \$49 3/8; Lead, \$3.75@3.85; Spelter, \$5.60@5.70; Copper, 13.87@13.90.

Forty-fourth Year—No. 335.

The Ogden Standard.

FEARLESS, INDEPENDENT, PROGRESSIVE NEWSPAPER

OGDEN CITY, UTAH, MONDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 21, 1914.

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TWELVE PAGES

WEATHER—Utah: Tonight and Tuesday Generally Fair; Continued Cold.

RUSSIANS HOLD GERMANS AT BAY

FRENCH HEAVY ARTILLERY SCORING AGAINST GREAT GUNS OF GERMANS

Official Paris Report Announces Gains at Various Points All Along Western Battle Line—Trenches Demolished Near Hom and Two Cannon Sent Head Over Heels—Twelve Hundred Yards of German Trenches Won and Occupied.

DESPERATE STRUGGLE TO REACH WARSAW

Russians Hold Great Force of German Soldiers at Bay—Three Days of Terrible Fighting Within Thirty Miles of Warsaw and Victory Not in Sight—Germans Facing Terrible Hardships Over Roads Presenting Almost Unsurmountable Difficulties.

London, Dec. 21, 4 p. m.—Persistent rumors are current that a German cruiser has been sunk off the coast of Scotland. It is also rumored that two British destroyers arrived at Leith, Scotland, badly damaged. There is no official confirmation of these reports.

Paris, Dec. 21.—Progress all along the line is claimed in the French official statement given out in Paris this afternoon. There is not one single mention of a German success or a French repulse.

Gains, although slight, are recorded in Belgium; between the Lys and the Aisne; in the Champagne country and in the Argonne. At one point an advance of 1200 yards is recorded and at another the French made 500 yards.

Progress has been made between the Argonne and the Meuse, on the right bank of the Meuse, and on the heights of the Meuse.

The French heavy artillery is described as having been successful on the Aisne, near Rheims and elsewhere.

Paris, Dec. 21, 2:57 p. m.—The French war office gave out an official communication this afternoon as follows:

"The day of December 20 brought nothing of importance in Belgium, if exception is made of some progress in the region of Lombardzde and St. Georges, and at a point to the southeast of the Inn of Kortaker, which is southeast of Bixchoote; the occupation of some houses in Wartelen, south of Zillebeke, and the bombardment by the enemy of the Ypres hospital.

"Between the Lys and the Aisne, we have occupied a forest near the route between Nouillettes and Souchez, and we also took possession of all the first line of German trenches between this highway and the first houses of Notre Dame de Lorette, southwest of Loos.

The enemy has been bombed Arras. Heavy Artillery Effective.

"Our heavy artillery silenced, on repeated occasions, the artillery of the enemy to the north of Carnoy, which is to the east of Albert. This artillery also demolished the German trenches and sent head over heels two cannon of a battery established near Hom which is to the southeast of Carnoy. The heavy artillery also scored distinct advantages on the Aisne and in the sector of Rheims.

In Champagne in the region of Pronnes, Perthes and Beausjour, as well as in the Argonne, we made along the entire front appreciable advances. This is particularly so to the northeast of Beausjour where we won and occupied 1200 yards of the enemy's trenches. In the forest of LaGrurie we blew up four mined posts and we established ourselves in the positions thus made.

Five Hundred Yards Gained. "Between the Argonne and the Meuse there has been progress along all the front, particularly in the region of Varennes, where the brook of Cheppe has been left 500 yards in our rear and in the region of Gourt-Bethincourt.

"On the right bank of the Meuse we have gained ground at LaCroupe, at a point two kilometres northwest of Brabant and in the forest of Consenoye.

"Finally, on the heights of the Meuse we have made slight progress in the forest DesChevaliers, to the northeast of the Fort of Coton.

Berlin War Report.

Berlin, Dec. 21.—By wireless to London, 4 p. m.—The German war office this afternoon gave out an official statement as follows:

"The French attacks yesterday at Nieuport (Belgium) were repulsed. "Between Richebourg L'Avoue and the canal of La Bassée we attacked the positions of the Anglo-Indian troops, stormed and captured their trenches and dislodged them from their positions with heavy losses. We captured one piece of artillery, five machine guns, two mine throwers and 270 Anglo-Indians, including ten officers. The trenches we lost to the enemy December 18 near Notre Dame de Lorette have been recaptured.

Fierce French Attack. "In the neighborhood of Souain, to the northeast of Chalons, French troops yesterday delivered a fierce attack. In one place they penetrated our trenches, but their attack broke down under our fire. They left four officers and 310 men in our hands, and

a large number of dead French troops were left on the ground in front of our position.

"In the Argonne we captured an important wooded hill at LeFour De Paris, three machine guns, one revolver gun and 275 prisoners.

"The fierce French attacks to the northwest of Verdun have failed completely. The great activity shown by the French along our entire front has been explained by an army order dated December 17 and signed by General Joffre, commander in chief of the French troops, which was found on a French officer.

"This order reads as follows:

Gen. Joffre's Order. "During three months the enemy has made numerous attacks without being able to break through our lines. Everywhere he has been victoriously repulsed. The moment now arrives for us to make use of the weakness which he has shown. After having reinforced ourselves with men and material, the hour of attack has arrived. We kept the German forces in check, and it is now our business to clear the fatherland of the invaders. Soldiers, scored a notable success over the Russians must be qualified. A parallel case is found in the recent claims of a crushing Russian victory near Lodz, which subsequently proved to be premature and exaggerated. The German army commanded by General von Hindenburg has made a steady advance in the direction of the Polish capital, but the Russians in falling back appear to have taken new positions in strong entrenchments and in spite of the fact that the invaders are within two or three days march of Warsaw, there is good reason to believe that much hard fighting must come before it can be determined whether or not this latest attempt to occupy Warsaw will be crowned with success.

Austrians Claim Successes. Along the southern frontier of East Prussia the Russians claim to have the upper hand, but further to the south in southern Poland, as well as in Galicia, the leaders of the Austro-German forces declare they are sweeping the Russians before them. They assert, further, that they have cleared all the Russians out of West Galicia.

This means that the long siege of Cracow has been raised and, if this advance on the part of the Teuton allies continues, it may bring similar relief to the Austrian garrison at Przemyel, besieged by the Russians since the early days of war.

Servian Campaign Temporarily Abandoned. The vigorous Austrian offensive in this arena of hostilities has necessitated the withdrawal of many troops heretofore used against Servia and there are indications that the Austrians attempt to crush Servia will, for the time being, be abandoned.

Emperor William has so far recovered his recent illness as to return to the front. Here he will spend Christmas. The dispatches from Germany do not say to which front his majesty has gone, but advices received earlier from Berlin, lead to the belief that he has turned westward. If this is so, the battle conditions the emperor will find are far less spectacular than those prevailing in the east, for the reason that with the inception of the offensive operations of the allies on the north end of their line, little but siege warfare is being

recorded anywhere on the western front. This condition is driven home in all the official communications which measure the day's gain in scant yards and chronicle the gain or loss of a trench as an achievement worthy of note.

A prominent neutral traveler, who reached London today from Berlin, expressed the opinion that the Germans are not thinking seriously of a Zeppelin invasion of England. According to this observer, they regard the apprehension and the precautions against Zeppelin attacks taken in London and other English cities as a great joke.

Heaviest Fighting of War. The heaviest fighting in the west since the Germans made their attempts to force a way to the English channel is now in progress. The French and German statements of today show that yesterday's engagements were contested keenly along most of the front from Alsace to Flanders and on each side claims are made of the capture of trenches and other victories of importance.

GERMANS FAIL TO CRUSH RUSSIANS

Great Armies Battle to the Death for Three Days at Bzura River.

GOAL IS WARSAW

Russians Are Retarding Enemy and Defeating Attempts at Flanking Movements.

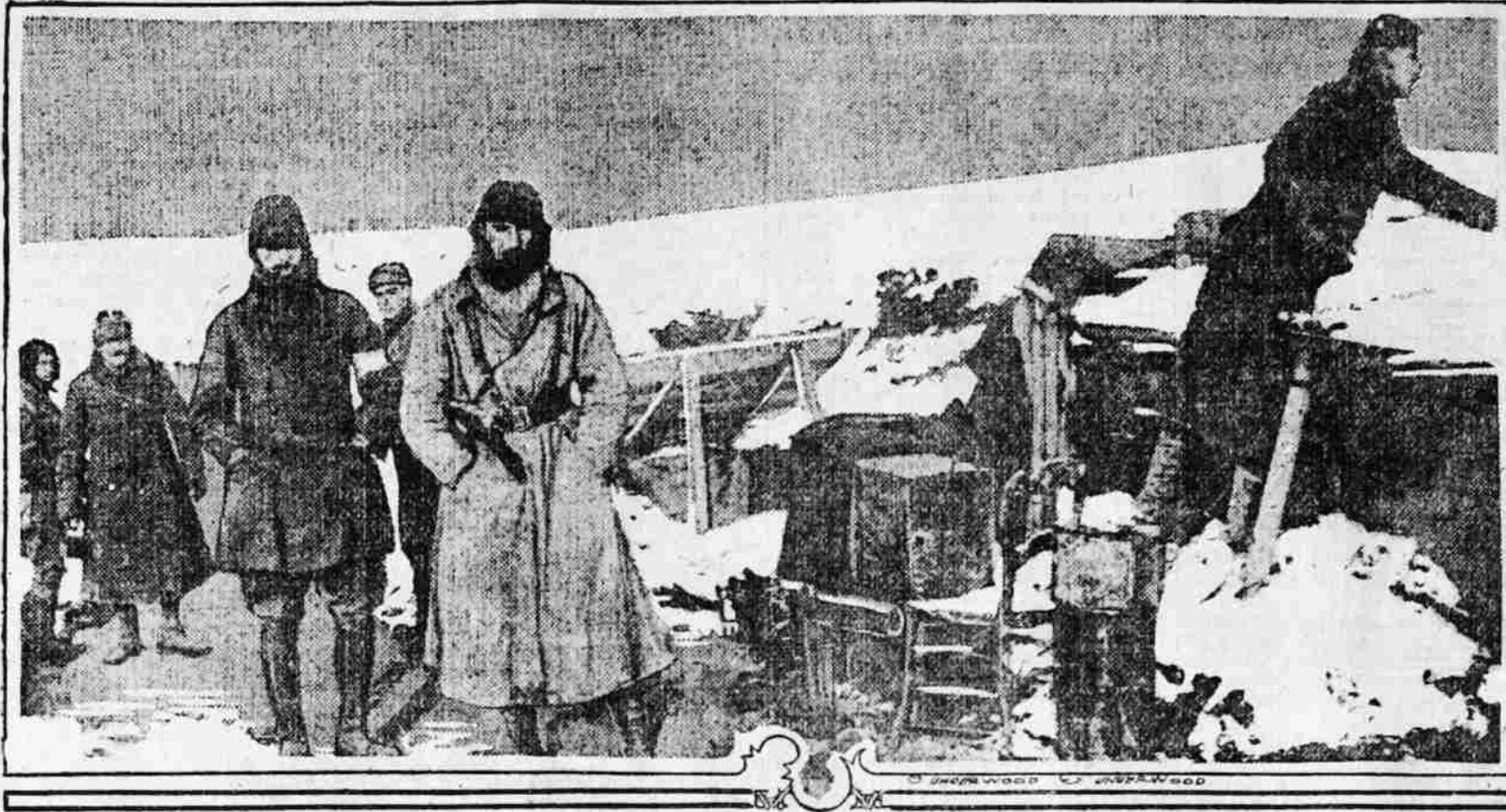
Petrograd, Dec. 21, via London, 1:48 p. m.—The Russian forces are still holding at bay the German column which is seeking to cross the Bzura river at Sochaczew and advance on Warsaw, 30 miles away. For three days this German army of about 200,000 men has been endeavoring to cross the river and throw back the Russians who are holding the right bank. Sochaczew continues to be the German objective in the attempt to reach Warsaw. The Russian forces on the right bank of the Bzura are heavily entrenched. Their artillery is so placed that it commands the river to its junction with the Vistula, 18 miles north. Southward the Russian line extends to Opoczno, 25 miles east of Piotrkow, which recently was evacuated, and 45 miles east of Szczeczin, where the Russians first opposed the German extreme right. It is pointed out that the Russians thus have assumed positions on their third line of defense. The evacuation of Lodz, which lies to the west of this line, was thus in logical sequence to this movement and, according to the general opinion here, had no bearing on the attack on Warsaw.

The Russians for the present apparently are attempting nothing more than to retard the enemy and to defeat attempts at flanking movements.

NEWSPAPER MEN INVITE WILSON.

Washington, Dec. 21.—President Wilson today was invited to attend the annual dinner of the American Newspaper Publishers association in New York next April by Herbert L. Bridge, publisher of the New York Times.

IN FREEZING COLD OFFICER DIRECTS MOVEMENTS OF FAMOUS SCOTTISH REGIMENT



Here is a view of a snow covered British trench on the western battle front where the Cameronians, the famous Scottish regiment, are feeling the rigors of a winter campaign. These hardy sons of the Highlands, accustomed as they are to the cold of their native hills, feel perfectly at home and think little of the blasts of winter. An officer of the Cameronians is shown directing the movements of some of his commands. Note the "lean-to" which has been built up as quarters for some of the officers. A camp stove and a chair are seen as part of the trench equipment.

THREATS MADE BY ENGINEERS

Employees of Western Railroads Will Strike If Tests Are Not Regulated.

STONE ENTERS PROTEST

Dangerous Efficiency Tests Must Be Eliminated or Men Will Take Matter in Hand.

Chicago, Dec. 21.—Threats that the engineers of western railroads will strike, if the board of arbitration fails to regulate surprise tests in a manner which will eliminate danger to the men, were made before the board at today's session. The threats were made by Warren S. Stone, grand chief engineer of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and William S. Carter, president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen.

They were occasioned by remarks of W. L. Park, vice president of the Illinois Central, and F. A. Burgess of the engineers' organization, both members of the board, and by James M. Sheehan, attorney for the railroads.

Sheehan stated that the railroad managers had assured the officials of the brotherhoods that only such surprise tests as took into consideration the safety of the men surprised would be used. This brought Carter and Stone to their feet.

Oppose Dangerous Efficiency Tests. "I will inform the board," said Stone, "that we have heard this assurance before. In 1906, 1907 and in 1910 we tried to get the roads to eliminate dangerous efficiency tests, and each time we went back to the men and told them that it was all right that the roads would conduct only fair tests, and just as regularly the roads did nothing of the kind."

"Now, if the assurances of the railroads do not remove this danger to the lives and limbs of our men, if federal and state laws do not, and if this arbitration fails to do so, I can assure you that the men will. I don't wish to try to intimidate any of this board, but the strength of the men will be used, if necessary, to protect themselves when all else fails."

Safety First Good Advertisement. Carter said: "Safety first is a good advertisement, but we want a system that will not cause an engineer, suddenly confronted with a red light, to jump when there is no real danger. We invite efficiency tests. There is not in the world a body of men who conform to the duties of their positions so closely as the engineers and if the law cannot protect them, as it has not in Kansas, the men will protect themselves by their united strength."

O. F. Modenbach, a Rock Island fireman at El Reno, Oklahoma, who testified Saturday that in January, 1909, he and his engineer, named Thompson, had jumped from their cab of their locomotive when a red light, turned as a test, suddenly confronted them in a snow storm at Dover, Oklahoma, was on the stand again.

Sheehan stated that an exhaustive inquiry failed to show any record of the accident which witness said had resulted in a broken collar bone for Thompson. Reports, Sheehan said, showed that Thompson had worked that month and accident and train records showed no report of any such occurrence. Whence, Sheehan said, the story except that he seemed a little uncertain as to the exact time of the

accident, and could not recollect the first name of the engineer.

WAR BULLETINS

Paris, Dec. 21, 4:45 a. m.—The government has decided to introduce in parliament a bill modifying the naturalization law of 1889, says the newspaper Matin today. The new measure will permit the government to cancel by decree naturalization papers granted to any person who shall have kept his original nationality or by his conduct towards hostile powers shall be judged unworthy to retain French citizenship.

Amsterdam, via London, Dec. 21, 5:40 a. m.—The newspaper Nieuwe Rotterdamse Courant learns from Cologne that the archbishops and bishops of Germany have ordered that January 10 be kept as a general remembrance day by the Catholics in the army. The priests in the field are charged to encourage the soldiers to participate as much as possible.

New York, Dec. 21.—Mrs. Ila Nelson Morris, wife of the American minister of Sweden, has sent to the front, hospital equipment for the care of 60 patients and has organized a relief committee working in co-operation with the Swedish Red Cross.

JUDGE DENIES AN INJUNCTION

General Investment Company of Maine Tries to Prevent Railroad Merger.

Cleveland, O., Dec. 21.—Efforts of the General Investment company of Maine to thwart the plans of the directors of the Lake Shore Railroad company to consolidate with the New York Central Railway company at a meeting to be held here tomorrow, failed today when Judge Stevens of common pleas court refused an injunction which would have prevented the merger.

The General Investment company in its petition for an injunction, alleged that officials of the two roads sought to deplete the treasuries of both roads, charged criminal violation of the Sherman anti-trust law and asked that receivers be appointed to take over the Nickel Plate, Big Four, Lake Erie, Ohio Central and Indiana Southern, all of which it said were controlled by the Lake Shore.

COLDEST WEATHER OF THE SEASON

Denver, Colo., Dec. 21.—Colorado and Wyoming last night shivered in the coldest weather of the season. At Denver the lowest temperature recorded by the government thermometer was 7 below zero. Pueblo, Colo., reported 14 below and Lander, Wyo., 10 below zero.

Jobless Men Employed. Chicago, Dec. 21.—Thousands of men who sought shelter in municipal lodging houses last night, were given employment today by railroads, trolley lines and the city, clearing the

streets and railway tracks of the heaviest snowfall of the winter.

There were 3800 jobless men sheltered in two municipal lodging houses and the Rufus Dewes hotel. All of them were ready for work. They were paid \$2 per day.

SCOTT INVESTIGATES BORDER TROUBLES

Naco, Ariz., Dec. 21.—Brigadier General Hugh L. Scott, chief of staff of the United States army resumed today his investigation of the border trouble here. He is seeking information from those in touch with Mexican affairs which may aid in composing the situation here, where for 10 weeks Governor Jose Maytorena of Sonora, the Villa leader, has besieged the Carranza forces of General Benjamin Hill, entrenched in Naco, Sonora. The reinforced United States army forces here under command of Brigadier General Tasker H. Bliss, now totals forty-seven hundred men.

Rain fell during the forenoon, causing a practical cessation of the Mexican fire.

PRESIDENT TO REAPPOINT HALL.

Washington, Dec. 21.—President Wilson, it was learned today, plans to reappoint Henry Clay Hall of Colorado Springs, Colo., member of the Interstate commerce commission, whose term expires January 1.

MAYTORENA TO MOVE BACK FROM BORDER

Washington, Dec. 21.—American Consul Silliman, at Mexico City, today transmitted a message sent by Maytorena, the Villa commander at Naco, to Provisional President Gutierrez, stating his intention of moving his forces away from the American border. Saturday, he said his forces refused to return to the fire to avoid shooting into American territory.

Word was received today from the Brazilian minister at Mexico City that Gutierrez's cabinet was considering declaring a general amnesty.

Disorders are feared in Manzanillo where the Gutierrez forces in possession of the city are threatened by an attack by Carranza troops assembling in the vicinity. Secretary Bryan said today he was without advices of reported disorders in Mexico City or Vera Cruz.

JUDGE DENIES FRANK APPEAL

Declines to Grant Certificate Showing Cause for Appeal to U. S. Supreme Court.

Atlanta, Ga., Dec. 21.—Federal Judge Newman today declined to grant a certificate stating that in his opinion there was probable cause for an appeal to the United States supreme court in the habeas corpus proceedings instituted by Leo M. Frank, convicted of the murder of Mary Phagan.

Judge Newman denied application for a writ Saturday.

New York Exchange.

New York, Dec. 21.—Mercantile paper, 4 1/2-12. Sterling exchange, weak; 60 days, \$4.83; for cables, \$4.86 3/8; for demand, \$4.85 7/8.

HARRY K. THAW LOSES HIS FIGHT

Supreme Court Reverses Refusal of New Hampshire Federal to Extradite.

MUST GO TO NEW YORK

Decision Will Cause Celebrated Prisoner to Be Turned Over to State at Once.

Washington, Dec. 21.—Harry K. Thaw lost his fight today in the supreme court of the United States, against being extradited from the state of New Hampshire to the state of New York.

In a brief decision by Justice Holmes, which was the unanimous decision of the court it was held that the celebrated prisoner should be turned over at once to the New York authorities to answer an indictment charging conspiracy to escape from Matteawan asylum for the criminal insane. Whether his escape from the asylum, while his counsel contended, he was insane, constituted a crime and other questions the court dismissed with the comment that they could not enter into a habeas corpus proceeding, and that they were proper questions for the state of New York to decide. Actually the celebrated Thaw case—the killing of Stanford White—was not before the supreme court. Merely the question of returning Thaw on the conspiracy indictment was up for decision.

What other moves, if any, were open to Thaw's counsel to prevent his return to the state where he was twice tried and had made many futile efforts to be released, those familiar with the legal procedure were at a loss to forecast. To those who have followed the case it seemed that the fight against returning to New York was lost and that nothing remained but for the sheriff of Coos county, New Hampshire to turn Thaw over to New York officers upon the extradition granted by the governor of New Hampshire, but stayed by the decision of Justice Aldrich, which was today reversed.

On August 17, 1913, Thaw escaped from the Matteawan insane hospital in New York, where he had been confined after two trials for the murder of Stanford White. Charged with a conspiracy to escape, he was finally arrested in New Hampshire. He was indicted in New York on that charge and application for his extradition was made to New Hampshire. Extradition was ordered by the governor of New Hampshire, but on habeas corpus proceedings in the federal district court, Judge Aldrich held Thaw should be released. Justice Holmes announced the courts unanimous decision today. He first overruled the contention that it was not a crime for a man confined in an insane asylum to walk out if he could, and that therefore a conspiracy to do so was not a crime.

Manchester, N. H., Dec. 21.—Harry K. Thaw arrived without comment today the announcement from Washington that the supreme court had reversed the decision of the federal court in New Hampshire, which refused to extradite him to New York.

His secretary, speaking for him, after manifesting surprise, said:

"Mr. Thaw has no comment to make. Any statement regarding the court's action will have to come from his counsel, Philander C. Knox, in whom Mr. Thaw has every confidence."

Thaw received the news through a press dispatch. He has been stopping in this city for the past three months.

SENATE URGED TO RECONSIDER

Amendment to Safety-at-Sea Convention Practically Nullifies It—President Urges Action.

Washington, Dec. 21.—President Wilson, it was understood at the White House today, believes the senate should reconsider its action in including a clause in its ratification of the Safety at Sea convention, which advocates of the convention believe practically nullifies it. It is expected that the question will be brought up in the senate this week. Secretary Bryan today reported to the president on a conference with Secretary Redfield, Chairman Alexander of the house merchant marine committee, and Commissioner Chamberlain, at which it was felt that the senate should reconsider its action.

Advocates of the convention do not believe the other nations which signed it will agree to the senate's reservation that the United States shall have the right to make further safety regulations and impose them on foreign ships coming into American territorial waters.